Watchman & Journal.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1883. Tanks—\$2.00 per year, strictly is advance; or \$2.50 to not paid within three months.

Our friend of the Landmark out-Bagstocks the slyness of old Joey B. in expressing his willingness to bet an apple that "this last scattering candidate article in THE WATCHMAN is by the cunning of Nichols." No one but the Landmark could have penetrated the deep disguise in which that plot was enveloped. The Landmark's voice is for Pingree, the Rutland Herald openly and the Free Press indirectly booms for Billings, and the Index brings out Dickerman of New-

In justice to Governor Barstow, it should be said that the mention of his name in connection with a re-election is in no wise inspired by him, and, in fact, it met with his sincere and outspoken deprecation. The governor has made a favorable impression by the sensible and unassuming discharge of his duties. The encore with which the press and individuals have greeted him is both a tribute of appreciation and the expression of a wish to destroy the baneful one-term rule. If any real purpose to crucify his personal preferences should develop in the course of time, the governor must brace up and show that he has in him something of the stuff of which martyrs are made.

THERE seems to be no chance for the success of constitutional prohibition in Iowa. With a view of ascertaining the sentiments of the general assembly on this subject the Chicago Tribune recently addressed to each of the one hundred and fifty members a circular requesting their views upon certain points. From the answers and information thus obtained it appears that the legislature quite unanimously agrees that the constitutional amendment has no binding force by reason of the adverse decision of the supreme court. It also appears that a majority of both branches of the legislature are opposed to submitting a new amendment to the people and that a majority of the republican members are also opposed to constitutional prohibition. The preference, so far as expressed, is in favor of statutory prohibition, but it is somewhat doubtful if even this can be carried. A few republicans and the solid democratic toral vote. vote are against it.

THE New York Times was opposed to Mahone and rejoiced at his defeat. It however acknowledges with other papers the old familiar agencies by which defeat was accomplished. The Times says: "The collapse of the Mahone movement. we may fairly infer, has brought to grief the plan for an extension of it through the South by a series of coalitions with all and any who would oppose the democracy, no matter what were their objects. This, however, as we have said, does not dispose of the southern question, but brings it again into prominence-not so great prominence as it had even three years since, and in a form by no means so mand serious attention. Mahone was defeated to a certain extent, by the intimidation of the negro voters. The spirit of his opponents was largely the arrogant spirit of the Kuklux and the White League. The tone of the regular democratic press and of the meetings which were held after the Danville disturbance shows plainly enough the same intolerant and unjust attitude toward the blacks, the same undemocratic prejudice against the race as citizens and voters, the same moral twist as to their rights and obligations which were to be seen for ten years after the war. And though this sentiment is not so strong or so general as it then was, it still exists in a degree sufficient to seriously menace the integrity of the suffrage and to demoralize many political communities."

Presidential Figuring.

Since the November elections many pencils have been busy with the figures of the next electoral vote. Ugly and lamentable as the prospect is, it seems certain that the presidential canvass must be made again with the South solidly arrayed on one side. A solid South means a solid North marshaled against her. It means another contest on the old battle-worn sectional line. In forecasting the issue of the canvass, the following figures play an important part. There will be 401 votes in the next electoral college, 201 being a majority. The solid South will cast 153 votes, and these can be written down for the democratic nominee as confidently as if they were already cast and declared for him, whosoever he may chance to be. The democrats must break into the solid North and capture forty-eight votes in order to win. If the republicans carry all the states which voted for Garfield in 1880, they would have 228 votes and would therefore elect their candidate. But since 1880 several of those states have given democratic majorities in local elections, and cannot with certainty be reckoned on either side in the approaching canvass. As Connecticut has recently given very conclusive evidence of her fealty to republicanism, it is believed that her six electoral votes are as sure for the republican candidate as Massachusetts' fourteen. New York and Indiana are not equally sure to vote as they did in 1880. Together these two states will cast fiftyone votes, leaving 177 that are reasonably sure to be cast for the republican candidate; so that he must obtain at least twenty-four more to receive the election, erning boss by the publication of a lithoagainst the forty-eight which the dem-

northern states, with their votes, is probably comprised in the following: New York, thirty six; Indiana, fifteen; California, eight: Nevada, three. New Jersey, with her nine votes, like the South is considered "solid" for the democracy. That party must then obtain from the doubtful northern states thirty-nine votes, to win the election, while the republicans will want twenty-four. If the democrats carry New York, they must also have at least one of the other doubtful states to elect. If the republicans carry New York alone, they will win and have twelve votes to spare. If they lose New York they will be defeated unless they carry all the other doubtful states. The latter contingency is sufficiently remote to establish the fact that, as was apprehended on the morning of November 3, 1880, New York will be the battle-ground of the next presidential contest.

If, under a system of reckoning the vote of this state by counties, it were possible to decide the issue of a state election by massing all the strength and energy of an intense political canvass in one county. such a system could hardly escape severe criticism for its inconsistency with the principles upon which the government is founded, the abuses and the narrowing influences to which it would give rise. This is, however, the practical operation of the existing method of conducting a presidential election. A great question directly and vitally affecting the united states is decided in a single state. The question of the adoption of a policy and the choice of a President is taken down from the high plane on which it should be considered. Partisanship narrows down the debate and the selection of candidates is influenced by appeals to those local and selfish interests which will secure votes in "pivotal states." A system adapted to a state of things which existed a hundred years ago, partly through perversion but chiefly because it has been outgrown, seems very imperfectly to serve the means of obtaining a thoroughly impartial and national expression of the will of the people. However bad the system may be it is destined to endure as long as the two great parties maintain their present equipoise, or as long as their defiant and jealous attitude toward each other is sustained. All the conditions are as unfavorable for any change in this respect as in the matter of the presidential succession, or the matter of counting the elec-

The Old Methods.

The methods in Mississippi, Alabama

and throughout that region by which the

South was made solid for the democracy,

are recalled by the accounts of murders

and Ku Klux outrages which come up

from the South since the recent demo-

cratic "victories" there. Virginia has been heard from. The old method of murder and terrorism was in full blast in Mississippi. The newspapers give the particulars of the murder of J. R. Matthews at Hazelhurst in that state. The reports say that plans were perfected throughout the South by the Bourbons to suppress, preparatory to next apparently hopeless, but in a way to de he "solid South" by the organization of an independent party. Matthews was a southern man, and at the outbreak of the war was against secession and since the war a republican. He was the admitted leader of the independent movement in Copiah county, a deputy collector of internal revenue, and one of the largest taxpayers in the county. The ticket he was supporting had not a colored man's name upon it, except for some of the lower precinct officers. It was a white-man's movement, supported by the colored people. Matthews' brother was the candidate for sheriff. A week before the election, it is stated, armed men were riding at night through the vicinity, firing into houses and whipping negroes. T. J. Wharton of the circuit court, while presiding at Hazelhurst, read a notice to Amos Burnett, chairman of the independent executive committee, to keep out of the county, if he wished to save his life. The day before the election an armed body of men, commanded by E. B. Wheeler, marched into Hazelhurst. They passed resolutions warning Matthews to remain in his house on election day. To disregard this order, the death penalty was attached The next morning he went to the polls, his ballot had hardly left his hand, the ininspector was pronouncing the word "voted," when he turned and was shot down by this same Wheeler, who was peace officer for the precinct. Matthews was alone and unarmed. He received twenty-four buckshot in the face, dying instantly. There was a crowd about the polls, but not a hand was raised to protect him nor to arrest Wheeler. The latter was immediately put at the head of a crowd of men to visit other precincts in the interest of the democrats. The next day a mass meeting, presided over by the chairman of the democratic committee, declared that all persons who should attempt to bring justice upon Matthews' murderers should be declared outside the pale and protection of the law.

Drift-Wood.

The "tidal wave" governors do not stard the test of time. One after another has been compelled "to hide his diminished head" in humiliation from the public eye. Governor Cleveland of New York, who was given an odor of extreme sanctity by the votes of iconoclastic independents, has sunk to the level of a very ordinary and absolute political boss. A question of veracity between himself and John Kelly has been decided against the govgraphic copy of a letter written by the

expressing the executive desire that a certain Tammany senator be not reelected, because he was "personally disagreeable" to his excellency. This is not entirely unlike the easy way in which kings of the olden time were wont to rid themselves of "personally disagreeable" statesmen. The independents have felt constrained to abandon the man whom, in spasm of passionate virtue, they exalted over Secretary Folger. To save their flocks they have been compelled to extract the claws and muzzle the wolf which they made shepherd by way of "rebuke" to their republican servants. Michigan also had a tidal wave governor, "the cheapest of the lot." J. W. Begole was chosen governor of the peninsula state by the combined vote of greenbackers and democrats. The chief plank in the platform framed by himself, declared against the practice of granting free passes and denied the support of the party to any man who accepted a pass. Mr. Begole planted himself on this platform, and on the stump maintained that the offer of a pass to a public official by a railway corporation should be made a statutory offense. Before the echoes of the exultant shouts of the victors had died away Governor Begole was writing to the general manager of a railway running to the state capital, for one of "the little red books," which was in fact a request for a five hundred mile pass. At the same time this cossistent and scholarly executive urged the railway not to "esue any free passes to members elect of either house of representatives." He made this request because the peaple have demanded it." In course of time the rigid rule that exhorts the conductor to "punch in the presence of the passenjaire," had made this illusive "little red book" like a seive, and the conscionable governor wrote the obliging railway manager that he would "doe him a great favor by sending him another of his five hundred miles pass-books, also one for Mrs. Begole." The manager sent the governor his book, but very ungallantly drew the line at Mrs. Begole. As the New York Times pungently says: "In August he had urged, in the heat of virtuous indignation, that the offering of passes should be made a penal offense; in December he began to collect his passes; in January he solemnly advised the legislators to beware of the railroad companies, and before the adjournment of the legislature he was trying to get passes for his household. The great state of Michigan is not proud of its governor."

In Union There Is Strength.

This trite but patriotic aphorism received a new enforcement, as applied to the American Union, by Lord Coleridge in his farewell speech at the Union League Club. It conveys a world of meaning. It would seem, in the time which has passed since the Rebellion, with the cooling of passion and the perfect work of calm refl-ction, that every confederate must shudder at the thought even of the consequences of the success of his mad blow for empire. Lord Coleridge closed his

was founded at a time when the unity of your great country was in real danger. It was founded to preserve that unity and to help to founded to preserve that unity and to help to ward off that great danger, and it remains to-day a living evidence of that time, now that your unity has been indestructably established. I do not pretend to give any opinions of things that have gone before, but I should think now, after all that has come and gone, every true patriot must be heartily glad that unity was preserved and has been established. Because it is plain that if you had been broken up into two nations and these nations had been, so to say, encamped against one another along a hostile frontier, perhaps more than two thousand miles long, you would have had so much to do between you at home that as far as foreign nations are concerned you might as well eign nations are concerned you might as well have been blotted out of the map. Therefore, as a man who wishes the advance of civilization and the furthering and strengthening of those ideas in the world of which the American republic is the chief living symbol—therefore it is that I rejoice that unity was preserved.

A polaryas 1 There is a cartain promiser. fore it is that I rejoice that unity was preserved. [Applause.] There is a certain propriety, therefore, in my thanks being tendered to you as the representatives in a certain sense, of the whole country. To you I tender my earnest, heartfelt thanks for the gracious and cordial kindness which for more than two months I have met in every portion of the Republic. I know I did not deserve it, but believe me, I never can and I never will forget it. There is but one word more to say. That I am loath to say. It is the word good-bye. I could say much more, but I really don't like to trust myself to say it, and I shall end in the simple but noble words which Sir Henry Taylor ness: 'Enough, enough; full heart, few words.'"

Notes and Comments.

THE Cincinnati Enquirer mournfully emarks that the New York democrats have not come up to the expectations of the country.

THE receipts from the revenue law for the first six months without the tax due from the Troy & Boston and the Vermont Central are \$76,000.

THE Macon Telegraph bluntly says that there are counties in " the black belt " in Georgia in which the majority doesn't rule, and in which it isn't going to rule.

THE Thanksgiving proclamations are beginning to come up from the South. Governor Jackson of West Virginia, Governor Hamilton of Maryland and Governor Crittenden of Missouri have already each issued one.

"THE republican party of the Nation," Senator Frye of Maine says, "is in a much better condition to-day than it was nine months before Garfield's election. The trouble is, people forget. The republican party will win in 1884."

NEW YORK TRIBUNE: "Are all demo eratic promises made only to be broken? Here is more evidence going to show that they are. Before the recent elections, the Bourbons in Virginia could hardly find words to express the horror they felt for the repudiation views of the readjusters. If Senator Mahone and his friends were defeated, they said, Virginia would once more act in good faith toward her cred- gifts of mind and graces of character

week old; but the Bourbons are already Such a man would recall the 'first-best' arguing that they certainly cannot be expected to act in opposition to a financial there be any 'rings' or factions within policy twice approved by the voters of the the republican party, Mr. Billings is outstate. The Richmond Dispatch remarks that the democratic party would be 'doubly damned,' if it should pay the 'disowned' millions. People who do not keep their promises ought to avoid such suggestive expressions."

THE North American Review for December is published. The contents are: Government Control of the Telegraph, by Gardner G. Hubbard ; Causes of Felicity, Dr. B. W. Richardson; Evils of the Sub-Treasury System, Professor J. L. Laugh lin; The Day of Judgment, Part I., Gail Hamilton; Overproduction, Henry George; National Defense, General W. B. Franklin; Railroad and Public Time, Professor Leonard Waldo; Morality and Religion, F. A. Kidder, Professor A. A.

BOSTON TIMES: "There are people here abouts who rejoice over the defeat of Mahone because they say he is a boss. Well, he has created of diverse elements a party in Virginia which required vigorous generalship. His bossism, therefore, had some excuse. The movement that he organized and led afforded the only hope of breaking the "solid South." Republicanism is odious there, but so many were tired of the aristocratic and iron rule of Bourbonism that they welcomed an independent party. Mahone's success had been so great that he seemed likely to sweep Virginia out of the democratic column in the next presidential election. Something must be done to prevent this, and done now. There was nothing left for the Bourbons to do but to shoot a few negroes, and thus intimidate the rest. They did it, and the farce of an election which followed is heralded as a popular triumph! Mahone is a hero, and we greatly mistake if he does not make the situation warm for his enemies. He deserves northern confidence, sympathy

FREE PRESS: "We shall always welcome any well-considered effort to break the one-term rule, which the WATCHMAN rightly calls the 'curse' of our state politics; and at some time, when a favorable occasion such as may be presented by the incumbency of a governor of exceptional fitness and popularity, like Governor Barstow, arises, we trust such an effort will be made in earnest. With all that our Montpelier, Rutland and other contemporaries in the state say in the way of cordial appreciation of Mr. Billings, we most heartily concur. He is one of nature's noblemen. Our state could not honor and benefit itself more than by selecting him as its chief magistrate. His name is rightly first in the thought of thousands of voters; and there could be no more fortunate augury for the political future of our commonwealth than to see him taken up and placed at its head, as it were, by general acclamation. With regard to other gentlemen mentioned, the suggestion that a statute of limitations has began to run in the case of Dr. speech as follows:

"There is another reason, perhaps, why it is fitting that the last few words that I have to address to an American audience should be address to to this club. As I understand it, it was founded at a time when the unity of your great country was in real danger. It was founded to preserve that unity and to be to the southern battlefields. It is well to tell the stories of those days over again to each other, and to tell it to your children at the fireside, that they may know how their country was saved and who saved an important and excellent state office, which he has hitherto preferred, and may great country was in real danger. It was founded to preserve that never again to each other, and to tell it to your children at the fireside, that they may know how their country was saved and who saved it. At one time I doubted the advisability of forming or keeping up such an organization as the Grand Army of the Republic, but I am now convinced that you did well in organizing such an association." and more expensive office of governor. If such is his preference, it will undoubtedly be respected. Lieutenant-Governor Pingree is by no means a man of negative qualities—he has positive qualifications of a high order."

CHICAGO TRIBUNE (Dem.): "The most serious and fatal casualty to the opposition is not their defeat in New York, nor in Pennsylvania, nor in Massachusetts, nor in all together. It is their victory in Virginia. The most important gain for the admininistration is not in their success in New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts or Pennsylvania, nor in all four. It is their defeat in Virginia. What means the result in Virginia? It means the rehabilitation of the Bourbon party in a 'solid south.' It means that the presidency squabble next year will be another contest on the old line between southern and northern sections; that the dividing line between the President-makers will not be on the tariff or any other political question, but will more likely be the old line of Mason and Dixon-the line of the Potomsc and the Ohio. It means that the democratic cohorts will come up in solid phalanx to that line in the 'sunny south' with one hundred and forty presidential votes, and that the government party will not command a single presidential vote south of that sectional line. It means, then-at all events, average northern men will understand it to mean—that the opposition, instead of a political party, is a geographical party-a party of the southern section, seeking the presidency on the basis of a sectional feeling. Instead of manifestations of joy over their victory in Virginia, manifestations of regret would be more rational. It is the most damaging defeat they have suffered. They could better have afforded to let the government combination keep Virginia, and to have cast Mississippi into the same scale, than to have recaptured the only province which stood forth as a denial of the northern cry against a 'solid south,' held in its solidity by a Bourbon party organized upon a prejudice against a race."

RUTLAND HERALD: " We heartily welcome the WATCHMAN'S sense of the fitness of things which impelled it to place at the head of its list Frederick Billings of Woodstock. The WATCHMAN, in naming him, voices, we believe, the sentiment of a large number of voters in this state, who would be gald to see in the governor's chair a man of the superior ocrats will lack. The full list of doubtful governor to Kelley before the late election, itors. The readjuster defeat is not yet a that are justly attributed to Mr. Billings.

in the roll of Vermont's governors. If side of them and he always has been outside of them. Of his abilities in the business world, it is sufficient to say that as the man at whose touch, to use Webster's fine figure, the corpse of the credit of the Northern Pacific started to its feet, his name is honorably known to the whole Nation; as a man of affairs, he is among the first in the country, and he has a gift of public speech at once graceful in expression and electric in effect, that is possessed by no man in Vermont to an equal degree. We hope the WATCH-MAN's naming Mr. Billings will end in his nomination by acclamation. He is one of the Sons of Vermont, who went out of it poor and returned to it with wealth, honestly and honorably won, which he has dispensed generously in aid of the educational institutions and worthy public enterprises of Vermont. An independent, upright, able man of exceptional talents for public life, Mr. Billings would be a governor in line with the best traditions of Vermont statesmanship. Mr. Billings is a rich man who uses his wealth uprightly and wisely for the benefit of every good cause; he does not use it tyrannically to load labor with chains, or to buy political power by the bribery of its influence; he recalls Peter Cooper; he is the social and economic antipodes of Lord Leitrim."

Honor to General Sherman.

At an informal reception given to him by the Grand Army of the Republic in New York city the retiring general of the army addressed his comrades as follows: "I thank you very much, fellow-comrades, for the hearty welcome you have given me I have come here in response to your call, although it is not customary to celebrate one's own funeral. I would rather meet you boys here to-night face to face, than any of your Vanderbilts or other nabobs. It requires very little effort to recall the days when we were soldiers in fact, and when we requires very little effort to recall the days when we were soldiers in fact, and when we get together as we are here to-night, it is but natural that we should recall them. When the first idea of approaching war came upon me in 1861, it almost stampeded me. I could not see away fifty yards ahead. The young men under me were uttering what I thought treasonable speeches. I reproved them for it, but I looked around me and found that their fathers, the southern plantars, were talking in the same the southern planters, were talking in the same manner. Then I realized in all my bones that there was going to be a fight, and I also thought that if there was to be any fighting done, it was time to get on the other side. It became plain that sconer or later we would be obliged to determine whether we were to be freemen or slaves. The southerners had their black slaves, and if they were permitted to dominate we we would be their white slaves. The southern gentlemen wanted to rule us; the minority wanted to override the majority, and yet the North did not realize that there was to be a war until four or five months after war had been really begun. When I came up to Ohio men were ploughing their fields and attending to their usual vocations without a notion of the war that was coming on them. When I told them that we were on the eve of a civil war, they lauged at me as a fool, and perhaps I was one. It was not until Sumter was fired on that the Nation's heart was moved. The sound of that gun awoke us from our lethargy. Then the American people acted. You who were actors in that struggle may well be proud of the part you played in rescuing your country. Since that time a new generation has sprung up. Boys who were not then born, are now voters. The destiny of the Nation has been taken out of our hands. We are now a comparatively small minority. It is well, however, that we should assemble together and keep alive the patriotism of those days, the memory of dear companions whose bodies lie beneath southern battlefields. It is well to tell the stories of those days over again to each other, and to tell it to your children and your children's the southern planters, were talking in the same manner. Then I realized in all my bones that

English Preparation for College.

By some inadvertence the following abstract of the remarks of Professor L. A. Austin of Middlebury college was overlooked in the report of the proceedings at the late meeting, of the State Teachers' Association in this village. Professor Austin's remarks were of special interest and we improve the first opportunity to give them saves. However the question What give them space. Upon the question, What preparation do the colleges expect from high schools and academies in English? the pro-fessor said: In English studies the college reseor said: In English studies the college wishes to see in every preparatory course thor-ough, practical instruction in physiology, that the student may be taught how to take care of his body. It asks for systematic training in good morals also, including good manners Elementary studies in physics and natural his tory are valuable as a preparation for advanced courses in natural science. Physical geography ought to have a place in every preparators school. English history should be thoroughly studied, that English literature may be read with studied, that English literature may be read with greater profit. Some other work in English, as well as in other languages, should be put back into the preparatory school, in order that the pressure in the college course may be relieved. Algebra and the greater part, if not the whole of geometry should be thus disposed of, so that the pure mathematics may be finished earlier. in the course and more time be given to applied mathematics. In this connection it may be suggested that French should be taught boys suggested that French should be taught boys before going to college, in order that all the time allowed them to modern languages may be given to German. The college asks for the greatest possible thoroughness in every branch of preparatory study. Let the whole foundation be solid. A thorough knowledge of arithmetic is essential to success in the higher mathematics and their applications. Thorough knowledge and their applications. work in all elementary study is necessary that right methods and habits may be secured for future study. Especially should like English ginning. Students cannot do good work in college, if they do not know their mother tongue. Reading and spelling should be dropped only at the end of the preparatory course. Regular exercises in course. Regular exercises in speaking and writing English should be continued through English grammar and the elemen of rhetoric should be taught constantly, through these exercises English authors should be studied through most of the course, for drill in the English language. Latin and Greek should be laid under tribute, and from the study of grammar and lexicon, etymology and syntax, idioms and synonyms, made to yield up their treasures in a richer knowledge of English words and of the English sentence.

Calais .- Rev. Orin Davis will hold a meeting Calais.—Rev. Orin Davis will hold a meeting at Scuth Calais again in two weeks from next Sunday. November 25th....The On-the-Stair circle met with Don H Dodge last Thursday. It being his twenty-first birthday, he was made the recipient of a set of Macaniay's history of England ... Mrs. Henry McLoud has been very ill, but is now improving....George Colby is now at home, and has commenced working at his trade. He is now building a sleigh for Hiram Templeton. Hiram Templeton.

HUMBUGGED AGAIN.-I saw so much HUMBUGGED AGAIN.—I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always doctoring and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am giad I did, for in less than two months' use of the bitters, my wife was cured, and she has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging.—H. T., St. Paul.—Pioneer Press.

A NUGGET of gold weighing twenty ounces and valued at \$300 has been taken out of the river Gilbert at Beauce, P. Q

Good health is the greatest of fortunes; no remedy has so often restored this prize to the suffering as Hood's Sarsaparilla. Try it.

Waterbury.

D C. CALDWELL, has gone to Burlington to work at his trade for an old acquaintance. FRANK CARPENTER, who suffered the fracture of a leg recently, is able to be about the house on crutches.

B. F. Pickerr represents on the road the Cooley Manufacturing Company, makers of the new sand-box axie.

Iv there is no bitch in the trade, Daniel Preston will deed his farm on Perry Hill to Luke Town. Mr. Preston is going West.

GUSTAVUS SHERMAN has opened a black-smith shop near Rolfe's carriage works. "Tave" is a good horse shoer, it is said, and is having a good run of business. DR. C. V. Lynde was married in Burlington Thursday to Miss Hattle C. M. Sprague, for-merly of Williamstown. Mr. and Mrs. Lynde are boarding at Mr. Remington s.

WATTS & Co. have about six thousand five hundred bushels of corn on hand and arriving, and a large quantity of feed. The grinding mill is expected this week. Power will be furnished by the Cooley Manufacturing Company. The shafting is up and as soon as the mill is in position grinding will begin.

position grinding will begin.

EDDIE BAKER, a nine or ten-year-old son of Mr. Ass W. Baker, was at school Wedneaday of last week, apparently well. Thursday he was smitten with diphtheria and Sunday fore-noon he died. Three other children of Mr. Baker are also sick with the disease. Eddle was an active little fellow and his parents have many sympathizers in their affliction. There are other cases of a mild type.

A stream of a golden of helpt, oil attracted Mr.

are other cases of a mild type.

A STRONG odor of boiled oil attrected Mr.

W. H. Ashley's attention in his store Saturday evening. He gave little heed to the matter, till on entering his store Sunday forenoon the peculiar fumes were so strong as to lead him to investigate. They seemed to emanate from the cellar. His examination led to the discovery in the cellar under the adjoining store of Richardson & Fullerton of a box containing sawdust saturated with linseed oil. The mass was smoking vigorously and soon would have developed into a flame. It was a clear case of spontaneous combustion. Some oil spilled on developed into a fiame. It was a clear case of spontaneous combustion. Some oil spilled on the cellar floor had been sopped up with saw dust, put in a cheese box and left on a kerosene oil barrel Saturday. Mr. Ashley's timely discovery averted what might have developed into a very destructive and a very mysterious fire. This incident unquestionably explains the origin of a great many alleged incendary fires and conveys a lesson and a warning.

Owing to the presence of several cases of diphtheretic sore throat, the committee directed, Monday, that the village schools be discon-tinued for this, the last week, of the fall term. Examination exercises, which promised to be of unusual interest, had been arranged, and a of unusual interest, had been arranged, and a lecture on educational subjects, by President Buckham of Burlington, was announced for Friday levening. This has been postponed till the winter term. The winter term will begin December 31, giving the children two weeks' vacation instead of one. The time is also needed to effect the changes in the high school-room, required by the addition of a fourth department, which the committee has been authorized to make. The school has prospered during the fall, and it is expected that there will be a largely increased attendance during the winter. A sensational dispatch sent from here Monday has no greater foundation than is contained in this item, and foundation than is contained in this item, and the death of the Baker child, also noticed un-der this heading. The "much excitement" is in the reporter's imagination.

COLONEL F. V. RANDALL told the story of the movements of the Union and rebel armies preceding the battle of Gettysburgh, and the part taken in that struggle by Vermont troops, to a good audience in Hotel hall Friday evening. The veteran colonel's picturesque and racy narrative was listened to with unit gging interest. It was the most features of these racy narrative was listened to with unit gging interest. It was the good fortune of the second Vermont brigade, and particularly the Thirteenth Vermont regiment, commanded by Colonel Randall, to play a very important and a brilliant part in this signal battle of the war. Colonel Randall graphically recites the main features of the great three days contest. The movements of troops, the incidents of the fight, the operations on the field assume to the listener a realistic character when decribed by one who was a part of the battle. The Grand Army post is doing the community a genuine service in thus perpetuating the history of the great fight for the Union. There are many other soldiers which it is ing the history of the great fight for the Union. There are many other soldiers which it is hoped the post will ask to repeat the story of their campaigns here. Pingree can tell how raw Vermont levies behaved at Lee's Mills, Walker can "a tale unfold" of Cedar Creek, and Hooker of Cold Harbor. Wells and Henry, Waterbury boys, had also rich experiences in the war which should be told around some future camp fires. On the above occasion, ex-Governor Dillingham made a few remarks which showed that the firee of younger days were still unquenched in "the old man eloquent" Messrs. Clark and Trowbridge played, on cornet and organ, medleys of the stirring airs of war time. We trust the post will resolve itself into a kind of volunteer lecture associa-tion, and that its bills will be frequently seen posted around the town during the coming

THE announcement of the sale to Mr. Edward Sheple of the extensive tin and hardware business of Mr. C. O. Graves created great sur-prise last week. Mr. Graves has had the western fever at various times, but the impres-sion prevailed that he had decided to stick to the business his father had built up and which the business his father had built up and which he had very largely increased. Forty-one years ago Mr. Cecil Graves established the business which now passes out of the hands of his family. His shop was then on the opposite side of the street. Twenty-four years ago he bought the lot which is the site of the present store. On it was a one-story wooden building. In an attempt to raise this building for the purpose of enlarging it the structure collarated Mr. In an attempt to raise this building for the purpose of enlarging it the structure collapsed, Mr. Graves narrowly secaping fatal injury from the falling timbers. The commodious store now occupied by the business was then built. By reason of failing health in 1876 Mr. Graves gave up the business to his son, Charles, by whom it has been successfully conducted up to the present that he arrows up in the business is ent time. He has grown up in the business, is familiar with its details and has managed it with energy and enterprise. Mr. F. C. Graves opened a crockery and paper store in the Graves building somewhat more than a year Graves building somewhat more than a year ago. It is his purpose also to sell out and accompany his brother. To what point in the West they will go they have not determined. These young men were born and have grown to manhood here. They have been friends and supporters of the moral and material interests of this community and their resolution to close out their business and with their families take their departure will be sincerely regretted. Mr. Sheple, their successor, is a young gretted. Mr. Sheple, their successor, is a young man of means and business enterprise. His push has given the village this fall the first aqueduct of pure spring water for general household use it has ever had. The energy, intelligence and thoroughness he displayed in that venture argues well for his management of this new business. Mr. Graves will remain with him till spring. The surmise that Mr. J W. Peck of Montpelier will be associated with Mr. Sheple in the business we are assured is without foundation.

About a year ago the Cooley Manufacturing Company was formed in this village for the special purpose of making a sand-box axie invented by Mr. F. S. Rolfe, a practical carriage-maker of this village. Mr. William Cooley subscribed to half the capital stock and the remainder was taken by citizens of this village. maker of this village. Mr. William Cooley subscribed to half the capital stock and the remainder was taken by citizens of this village. Mr. Cooley, the projector of the enterprise, was chosen president and the company was given his name. A commodious shop was erected, a foundry put in, steam power provided and the necessary machinery supplied. Mr. Cooley is a machinist by trade, a skilled mechanic of the observing and investigating sort of which inventors are made. He worked at his trade intended in the season of the separation of cream from the milk. An original kind of student he connected to the separation of cream from the milk. An original kind of student he condended the condended the condended of student he condended the condended the condended of student he condended the condended the condended of student he condended to condended the condended of student he condended to condended the conden separation of cream from the milk. An orig-inal kind of student, he came to the conclusion inal kind of student, he came to the conclusion that the old-time method of waiting from a day and a half to two days for cream to rise was altogether dilatory; that the process could be forced and a thorough separation effected in a very few hours, with a great improvement to the quality of the cream. He put his ideas into practice. In the face of the most conclusive demonstrations by buildozing professional into practice. In the face of the most conclusive demonstrations by buildozing professional men of science that the cream could not be raised inside of thirty-six hours, he raised it by his device in two hours and has succeeded in an hour and a half. The outcome of his observations and experiments was the invention and perfection of the now widely known Cooley Creamery, which in practice does its perfect work between milkings and which has given its inventor fortune and distinction. In the